

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] A beam splitter apparatus comprising a first beam splitter mount and a second beam splitter mount, the first beam splitter mount being coupled to the second beam splitter mount by a deformable connection, the beam splitter apparatus being arranged so that, in use, a force applied to the second beam splitter mount causes the second beam splitter mount to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount.

Claim 2 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1, wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount in response to flexing of the deformable connection .

Claim 3 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 2 wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of ten degrees or less.

Claim 4 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 2 wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of two degrees or less.

Claim 5 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 3 wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises a material having a coefficient of thermal expansion of 8ppm/K or less.

Claim 6 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] A ~~The~~ beam splitter apparatus (10) ~~according to any preceding of~~ claim 5 wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises kovar.

Claim 7 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] A ~~The~~ beam splitter apparatus (10) ~~according to any preceding of~~ claim 6 wherein the beam splitter (35) apparatus further comprises a first beam splitter mounted in the first beam splitter mount (30) and a second beam splitter mounted in the second beam splitter mount ~~(40)~~, the beam splitter apparatus, in use, being arranged such that the first beam splitter and the second beam splitter receive ~~light~~ optical energy emitted by an optical source.

Claim 8 [CURRENTLY AMENDED] A ~~The~~ beam splitter apparatus (10) according to claim 7, wherein, in use, the ~~light optical energy~~ reflected by the first beam splitter (35) is adapted to be used to determine the output power ~~output of the light optical energy~~ emitted by the optical source and the ~~light optical energy~~ reflected by the second beam splitter ~~(45)~~ is adapted to be used to determine a wavelength property of the ~~light optical energy~~ emitted by the optical source.

Claim 9 [New] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1 wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of ten degrees or less.

Claim 10 [New] The beam splitter of claim 1 wherein the second splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of two degrees or less.

Claim 11 [New] The beam splitter apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises a material having a coefficient of thermal expansion of 8ppm/K or less.

Claim 12 [New] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1, wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises kovar.

Claim 13 [New] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1 wherein the beam splitter apparatus further comprises a first beam splitter mounted in the first beam splitter mount and second beam splitter mounted in the second beam splitter mount, the beam splitter apparatus, in use, being arranged such that the first beam splitter and the second beam splitter receive optical energy emitted by an optical source.

Claim 14 [New] The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1, wherein, in use, the optical energy reflected by the first beam splitter is adapted to be used to determine the output power of optical energy emitted by the optical source and the optical energy reflected by the second beam splitter is adapted to be used to determine a wavelength property of the optical energy emitted by the optical source.

Claim 15 [New] A method of controlling a beam comprising directing the beam so it is incident on a first beam splitter and then on a beam deflector so that the beam is incident on the first splitter and a portion of the beam is then incident in the beam deflector, the splitter and deflector being on different first and second mounts arranged so the portion of the beam incident on the deflector propagates longitudinally from the splitter to the deflector respectively, the method comprising

turning the beam deflector through an angle relative to the longitudinal propagation direction by deforming a connection between the deflector and second mount.

Claim 16 [New] The method of claim 15 wherein the connection is deformed to cause the deflector to turn through an angle of ten degrees or less.

Claim 17 [New] The method of claim 15 wherein the connection is deformed to cause the deflector to turn through an angle of two degrees or less.

Claim 18 [New] The method of claim 15 wherein the beam splitter deflects another portion of the beam incident on it and is not incident on the beam deflector, further comprising indicating the power in the beam incident on the splitter by measuring the power in the beam deflected by the beam splitter.

Claim 19 [New] The method of claim 18 further comprising indicating the wavelength of the beam incident on the splitter by measuring the wavelength of the beam deflected by the deflector.

Claim 20 [New] The method of claim 15 further comprising indicating the wavelength of the beam incident on the splitter by measuring the wavelength of the beam deflected by the deflector.

Claim 21 [New] The method of claim 15 wherein the deflector is a second beam splitter.